

Irish Co-operative Creamery.

Co-Operative Farm **Products Marketing**

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

CO-OPERATIVE LESSONS LEARNED IN IRELAND

Here in Ireland so well established

Must Market Through the Society.

tion. The other established buyers

ndependent buyers, '

Importance of Quality.

As we have said, there is no magic

in co-operation. Co-operative market-

duce is to be marketed in a business-

ing the process. Pioneers in Irish co-

had discovered the best market and

to the company, co-operation was still

an absolute failure whenever the mem-

bers of the society delivered even oc-

casionally, inferior goods and mingled

the market for the butter of that

reamery in the best condition. But

Irish experience demonstrates that no

"Control" Is Requisite.

operative society, because these con-

self. It is not enough that a cream-

To make good butter you must control

and even the milk can used in deliv-

inspect the premises and books, check

bound to maintain the most im-

Quality can be produced by the co-

uct from its original source.

Dublin, Ireland.—There is no magic | has found by experience that where in co-operation. It is not a cure-all large profits are paid to the investors mic ills. Co-operative con- the real purposes of co-operation are eed because they employ not served. One case is recorded good business methods. In fact co- where American fruit growers organtive marketing is good business | izer a so-called co-operative concern and good sense and intelligence ap- upon the joint stock plan. They ined to farm marketing. This is the veigled into the venture a large numggest and most important lesson to ber of smaller growers who had little learned in Ireland. As Rev. Fa-money to invest, but in the aggregate ther Finley, a great believer in co-operation, says in an article in the to market. The ones who invested ive Quarterly, "That it has largely were in control and proceedproductive of much material ed to make large profits for themgood to those who employed its meth- selves as investors, and ignored the ods with intelligence and energy, is interests of the fruit growers them-beyond question; that it has been selves. As a result the small growers barren of useful results where those were forced out of business and out nalities were wanting is equally un- of the country.

erative marketing succeeds in things: (1) Good business methods and intelligent management; (2) A uniformly high quality of product; (8) justice, equality and loyalty among members. Without these characteristics co-operation fails in Ireland and fails everywhere. These are the lessons that Ireland has to teach rica. No group which does not ineist upon running its co-operative con-cern along these lines can succeed. To tolerate poor business methods, lax-ity as to quality, or disloyalty and in-justice to each other is to fail. These are some things Americans port. It is hard for a farmer who is The L A.O. S. and its supergisory syswill not be required to experiment receiving only 25 cents per bushel ter are largely responsible for this use the Irish have already

farmer and city consumer alike. It able price. The result is that city man and farmer profit by the more mical method of distribution. is simply good, common sense and effi-cient business. There is nothing myscient business. There is nothing mys-terious about it. As we have said, ket all their product through the cothere is in it no magic. The good operative society it is useless to beco-operative marketing concerns over gin. They are warned that they will coed because they are well be approached by independent dealers d well managed, intelligently and offered higher prices. But thus governed, carefully supervised; because they are simply efficient business organizations in which 100 or 1,000 men with a common occupation in obtaining from the prospective memand a common interest get together bers an agreement to market all of for a united, harmonious effort in their produce through the concernations of the concernation of t

which every man does his full share.

Must Be Purely Democratic. Over here it is always "one man one vote." One lesson that Ireland has for America is that no man and no small group of men can be permitted to control any co-operative organization. The principal of one man one vote must prevail. The man who has invested \$1,000 must have no more voting power than the man who has invested only \$5. "Men, not propused here. Under this system no man can use the co-operative society for his attend the meetings, and if they show ability, go upon committees and become officers. The organization is most essentially democratic.

Here in Ireland, as in America, the poor men who have joined co-opera-tive concerns in which richer men have the controlling vote, have regretted it. Always the motives of ose in control are questioned and It is one man one vote or failure. etimes the richer man objects, "If I put in more money I ought to have more to say bow it is managed." But there is nothing in this contention. Human experience teaches us that there is no danger that the man of property will be disfranchised. He never was. In political fields where the rich man has no more voting power than the poor man, the rich man has too much influence, rather than the rich man has as little to complain of as in politics. The man who business has proved the leader in the affairs of the association by his wisdom and the prestige of his success. Property has not been unduly distranchised in co-operative societies. The struggle is always rather to keep

All Profits to the Producer. The purpose back of co-operative organization differs from that back officers of the I. A. O. S. that they may of a commercial enterprise. It seeks not to make dividends for the man the records, examine any butter in who invests his money, but to provide that the producer shall receive of cream and butter. Each creamery duced before prospective members are the largest possible percentage of the is price paid by the consumer. Ireland maculate cleanliness, accept only milk for its success, it will inevitably fail.

Scientists Admit as a Fact What Has Long Been Regarded as Mere

the moon's radiations is fish, and from a powerful metallic filament the direct light.

EVIL EFFECTS OF MOON RAYS seemingly trustworthy statements lamp, the light being polarized by have been made as to the ill effects means of a pile of sheets of plate produced in persons who had partak- glass backed with silver and placed en of fish which had been freely ex- at the correct angle. The experiments posed to moonlight. E. G. Bryant, showed certain marked results when writing from Port Elizabeth, South fish was submitted to this light. When Moon rays are said to make men Africa, suggests that a possible expla- two slices cut from the same fish were so blind and mad, and to turn food- nation might lie in the well-known hung, one in the direct light and the stuff bad. There is even quoted by fact that the light of the moon, being other in the polarized beam of light, the London Lancet a death the cause reflected light, is more or less polar- the latter invariably began to deof which was officially stated to be ized, and possibly polarized light may compose before the former, though exposure to moonlight. Apparently exert a peculiar chemical action. Po-the food most seriously affected by larized light was obtained by him beam was several degrees lower than

that is clean, fresh and untainted nasteurize all milk and cream, churn the cream at a temperature not to exceed 48 degrees F., and affix the control la-

bel to no butter that exceeds the 16 per cent, limit of moisture. The enforcement of such rules as this tending to result in high grade products is what is meant by "control." It is another of the big lessons that Ireland has to impart to prospective co-operators. And remember this: No stock company or private creamery ever yet was able to control the quality of butter by controlling every step back to the feed before the cow eats it. Consequently, no privately owned creamery can make such butter as co-operative butter.

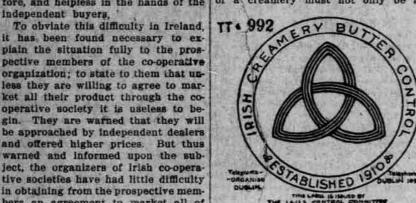
Why Even College Experts Fail. There is a certain state agricultural college where there are the highest grade experts in charge of butter making. The college creamery equipment is as perfect as experience, science and money can make it. Yet local buyers say the butter coming out of this creamery cannot be depended upon to be always even fairly good butter. Sometimes it is downright poor. The college people are not to be blamed, for this creamery is compelled to use milk and cream brought in by surrounding farmers who are not always under control as to the way the cow is fed and cared for, as to the way the stable is kept, the cows milked, and the milk cooled, handled and cared for and delivered.

Brands Must Be Used. It is not enough that the inherent quality is high. The quality must be evidenced in some way readily recognizable by the public.. Consequently a system of brands and labels has been devised for all products. By an educational process covering years the public as well as dealers have been taught that the brand of co-operation stands for quality. Consumers are taught to demand this brand as an evidence of quality. Retailers find that the brand sells the product without

advertising. It is therefore the policy of Irish co-operation to have a brand. The affixing of the brand certifies quality and makes the article transferable at a fixed figure, just as the impress which the gold disk receives in the mint makes it a sovereign which passes current from hand An attorney, whose business has

been largely to investigate American bankrupt concerns makes the statement that he never knew a bad commercial failure where there was not either dishonesty or lack of bookkeepis this principle that it is a definite ing methods. Bad failures come only Ireland because it stands for three that no co-operative society can where no one is fully informed as to things: (1) Good business methods and intelligent management; (2) A num upon the stock held by the share. The Irish co-operators fully recognize this principle. Certain standard forms of bookkeeping have been worked out and largely adopted; the best methods Every time that any group of American farmers have organized a co- of keeping the books, and of making immarles and reports for audit, operative marketing concern they have met sharp and often unfair competi- have been also established, so that the exact condition may be brought to the attention of the members of the have offered prices which were higher concern at any time. As a result we than the co-operative society could offer without taking a loss. Often they find everywhere throughout the co-opsucceed in coaxing the members of erative enterprises of Ireland surpristhe co-operative society from its sup- ingly efficient methods of accounting port. It is hard for a farmer who is The I. A. O. S. and its supergisory sys-

for his potatoes at a co-operative ware- situation. house to refuse 45 cents offered by One of the greatest difficulties ensome independent buyer. But the uncountered was that of obtaining skill-Irish co-operation makes money for varying subsequent history is, of ed managers for the various co-operacourse, that as soon as the co-operative concern is put out of business by ligent they must be in order to inthis sort of competition prices drop, sure success. For example, it is and the farmer is where he was be- necessary that the man at the head fore, and helpless in the hands of the of a creamery must not only be a



Co-operative Butter Label.

good butter maker, but he must be as well a bookkeeper, a business man, ing simply means that the farm pro- and a student of the markets. He must understand something of translike way without undue waste dur- portation and of packing for transportation. He must be what we in operation soon found that after they America would call a good mixer in order to establish the proper point farm he loses their manurial value, after they had organized the co-opera- of contact with customers and members as well.

tive society, and after the members had agreed to bring all their produce Combination of Concerns It has also been determined by experience that the separate little concerns, some of which are necessarily managed by men of limited opportuthem with the better goods. A creamnity, cannot succeed unless they are ery jets out 100 pounds of good butfederated and supervised and helped ter; if the next pound is bad butter by a central organization. They need assistance in organization, in finding creamery is ruined. Without high uni- the best markets. The I. A. O. S. form quality co-operation cannot suc- has not only assisted in organizing the ceed. It becomes necessary therefore co-operative societies, but receives pefor the members all to co-operate in riodical reports from the, visits and inproducing cream that is of the highest spects them frequently, audits their ssible quality and reaches the accounts, sees that their affairs are properly conducted, makes suggestions as to markets and other business private concern can compete in qualproblems, and gives council and adity with a co-operative concern, for no vice generally. Some such supervision private concern can control the prodmust come in America if co-operative

success is to be general and last-Our Conclusion. Co-operation has undoubtedly succerns reach out to the farm it- ceeded in Ireland. It deserves to succeed because it stands for a uniformly ery has the best and latest methods high quality of farm products, for fair of making butter and marketing it. dealing, for just returns to those furnot enough. In co-operative societies If the cream comes in from the farm nishing the product, for justice to the in bad condition, the butter is bad. consumer, as well as producer, for good, clean - business methods, for s wise and successful in his own the cow, and her feed, and her care, skilled management, for community and the stables, and the milk pail, loyalty and solidarity. Co-operation will succeed in the United States whenever it stands for these things Certain rigid rules and conditions If it does not, it will fail. The soonare laid down by the creameries them- er the co-operative enthusiast learns selves, and approved by a central com- that co-operation, like every other enmittee. "Each creamery participating terprise, must succeed on its merits, in the scheme is required to give free not on some mysterious inherent viraccess during the working hours to the tue, the better. Nothing could be more unwise at this time than to preach the doctrine that co-operation in itself should be introduced any stock, and take for analysis samples where and everywhere. If it is introready to co-operate in a proper spirit

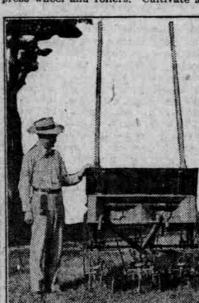
SUGAR BEETS THRIVE ON ANY GOOD SOIL



Thinning Sugar Beets, Which Owing to the Closeness of the Young Plants,

ment of Agriculture.) generally conceded that the clay loams. However, any good soil, if properly handled, will produce satis- all. factory sugar beets, provided climatic ers' Bulletin 568 of the department of agriculture. In general, more depends upon the physical condition of the soil than upon its strict classification.

Select the field for sugar beets with reference to the quality of the surface and subsoil, conditions of drainage and the fitness to follow the preceding crops. Plow thoroughly and deeply in the fall if possible. Make the seed bed firm below as well as near the surface. Plant in the spring keted, especially in the southern as soon as the soil and weather conditions are right. Use plenty of seed to insure a good stand, and do not plant too deep. Hold the moisture in contact with the seed by use of the birds are marketed more than the press wheel and rollers. Cultivate as



One-Horse Two-Row Walking Cultiva tor, With Attachment for Distributing Fertilizer.

soon as the rows can be seen, bu Block and thin the beets just as soon as they are large enough to handle. Space with reference to the strength and moisture-holding capacity of the

Rotate with other crops to improve the soil condition and to eliminate pests. Keep plenty of live stock toutilize the beet tops and other feed and supply stable manure. In harvesting the beets see that they are all gathered, properly topped, and as free as possible from dirt. Cover the beets as soon as topped to prevent evaporation, and utilize beet tops, pulp and lime with a view to improving soil conditions.

The by-products of the best field and sugar mill that are of particular nportance to the farmer are the beet tops, the pulp and the waste lime. If properly handled, the beets form a valuable asset for the beet grower and in considering the value of a bee crop they should be reckoned at their real worth as a stock food. Many farmers sell their tops at a cash price ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre, in which case the grower is the loser for the reason that the tops are of greater value to him as a stock food, and if he allows the tops to leave his consisting of a large part of mineral plant food taken up by beets in the rocess of growth, and also their humus value, which results from re turning the tops to the soil in the form of stable or barnyard manure.

The most economical way to handle the tops is to gather them into piles soon after they wilt and before they become thoroughly dry. In this condition they can be gathered with much less loss than would be the case if they were left scattered over the ground until dried. After they have cured in the piles they should be hauled to the feed yard, where they should be fed in properly constructed racks to avoid waste.

This by-product is the refuse that remains after the beets have been sliced and the sugar extracted. As a stock food it may be used either as green pulp, that is, just as it comes from the mill, or it may be dried.

Waste lime is a by-product of the ditions is of considerable value to the cess at farrowing time. farmer for correcting the acid condialkaline in order to produce the best kept in a pen the ground should be bine with the injurious acids that de- troughs clean. velop in the soll and thereby render them neutral. Ordinarily an applicaacidity and otherwise improve the soil.

Poultry as Food. United States as in Europe, and al- poor, though eggs form perhaps the most important part of the total poultry ndustry in the United States, enough | comes. birds are raised and sold for their flesh to make poultry an important item in the list of foods, says the department of agriculture. Chickens is a most excellent hog feed.



Must Be Done by Hand.

(Prepared by the United States Depart- | are, of course, far the most common of the kinds of poultry. Next come turkeys; then ducks and geese, folbest soils for the production of sugar lowed by capons and squabs, the other beets are the sandy loams and the varieties, such as guinea fowl, pheasants and quail being least common of

In raising birds for the market speconditions are favorable, states Farm- cial fattening has not heretofore been practiced in this country with anything like the same frequency as in Europe: but American breeders are gradually coming to it more and more. especially on the large poultry farms which are springing up in many places. The extreme methods used so much in France are not, however, considered advantageous by most American

Live poultry is very commonly marstates, where it is the custom to kill a short time before cooking, but, con- just doesn't take the trouble. sidering the country as a whole, it mainly on the appearance of the skin and flesh to tell him how fresh the bird is, and whether it has been properly dry-plucked or plunged into boiling water to make the plucking easier. In most cases, also, the age must be determined by the pliability of the breastbone or, in duck and goose, of the windpipe.

The methods of cooking poultry are in general the same as those for other kinds of meat. The tougher the bird the more cooking will be needed to make it tender and easily digested, and the larger it is the more heat will be required to cook it thoroughly.

As regards composition poultry does not differ as much as is commonly supposed from meat of other domestic inimals used for food. Individual kinds and specimens, of course, vary in the relative amounts of protein and fat contained, and there are certain flavors in poultry which differ from those in other meats. But these differences are so small that they are practically negligible in ordinary diet. Nor is there as much difference in digestibility as is often stated. On the average, poultry is somewhat more



Piling and Topping Sugar Beets.

easily digested than beef and mutton but only very slightly. The difference in digestibility between the various kinds of poultry probably depends on the amount of fat contained, the fatter sorts being least easily digested. Tenderness of fiber may have something to do with both ease and thoroughness of digestion, and, if so, young birds are more easily digested than old, and the less-used muscles of the chicken, such as the breast, more so

than the much-used tissues of the legs. Similarly, white-fleshed birds may be more easily digested than darkfleshed, because the fibers of their flesh are less closely set; but this is not fully proved. Indeed, very little is positively known on this subject, and that little seems to indicate that the differences in thoroughness of digestion are very slight, and that cooking has much more to do with the digestibility of the birds than these slight differences in composition and texture.

Beet pulp is an excellent stock food. WILL INSURE HEALTHY PIGS Sows Should Be Watched Carefully and Kept in Healthy Condition-Keep Them Active.

The man who takes proper care of his brood-sows before hand is the one sugar mill, which under certain con- who has the largest measure of suc-If a sow is kept in a small, dry lot. tion of the soil. It is well known that the ground is apt to become filthy and a soil should be neutral or slightly inoculated with disease germs, but if

To insure success in having good. strong pigs, the sows should be watchtion of from 500 to 2,000 pounds of ed carefully and kept in a healthy conwaste lime per acre will correct the dition. Do not perf them up in a small place, but furnish plenty of pasture as late as possible, an abundance of fresh Although not as many varieties of water, and slop or grain to keep them poultry are in common use in the in fair condition-not too fat, not too

Keep them active and there will be

LIME AS A SOIL FERTILIZER | lime, pulverized limestone may be ap-Necessary to Successful Growth of

(By W. H. FRAZIER.)

Clover, Alfalfa, Beans, and Other

Leguminous Crops.

If you declate that your soil needs expensive,

USE FOR THE MIRROR FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL

APART FROM USUAL PURPOSE, IT ADDS TO ROOM'S APPEARANCE.

Well Worth the Cost, Which Need Not Be Prohibitive, in Enabling Owner to See Herself as Others See Her.

a whole effect has ever been a mys- sleeve that turns at the elbow. nail on the wall. She really could



she made up her mind to it, but she

On the part of some, this hesitancy is doubtless true that the dressed to acquire a large mirror is some times due to a dislike for the usual live, and the buyer must depend mirrored furniture to be seen in the shops-and the prices. Of course, all mirrors are expensive, every one knows that, and so, when laying out the money for one, it should be of a design which appeals to the owner.

Mirrors have two other very important uses. They make a small room look larger and they make a dark room lighter. Either one of these uses provides a sufficient reason for having one or more mirrors about, without considering their transcendent quality for the reflecting of feminine beauty. (It is a well-established fact that the men never use them. Clearly proved by the number of men we see gazing raptly into those terrible chewing-gum mirror arrange-ments to be found in every subway

Now one of the easiest mirror 'plans" is to have one installed in the The skirt is very narrow, two tucks closet door of the bedroom. It is not corresponding in position and size to necessary for the glass to be beveled, those on the blouse portion contribut though this is a matter of taste and ing the only fullness. Collar and tie price. A sufficiently large piece of

glass would cost about \$10 or \$15. The cheval glass shown in connec tion with the vase and footstool could than that used on the woodwork. The as well. However, all white is som thing, which should be a rug in which grays and buffs and creams blend, with touches of old blue and old rose; a rug which is so soft and delightful in coloring that one would be tempted should be painted gray, a few tones darker than the furniture. And in work of our room to hold our furni- emerges in a tassel looped careless

CLING TO LOW WAIST LINE

Noticeable in All the Season's Childish Models-Short Sleeves . Retain Their Popularity.

The majority of the styles for children which have been displayed thus far have the low waist line, which is marked by a sash plaited into folds. Sleeves are short, stopping at the elbow in order to display the rounded dimple which generally lurks there. One unusually pretty model, which would do very nicely for a party dress, is made of very sheer white batiste. The neck of the garment is cut square and at the shoulder, on each side. there is a series of small pin tucks. which provides the necessary fullness. The waist line is very low, and a deep ruffle, joined to the upper portion of the dress by valenciennes lace inserted after the manner of Greek fretwork, forms the lower part of the garment. Small clusters of pin tucks around this skirt ruffle at equal distances furnish the fullness, and a dainty sash of pink ribbon, which goes behind the tucks and over the plain surface of the skirt. Tiny rosettes of the same pink ribbon adorn the little elbow-length sleeves and if desired one may also be placed on the waist.

Dainty Idea.

A small square of thin silk in any color may be hemstitched. In the center of this square sew a disk of batiste, to be drawn up by a drawstring, which incloses a tiny powder puff. When pulled up it resembles a silk handkerchief and is worn to results. Lime has the ability to com- disinfected frequently. Keep the match the costume, being thrust in with jade ornaments, Collar and wired the corsage.

IN ALL SHADES OF PETUNIA Designers Have Worked Wonders With Materials of Velvet, Silk and Crepe de Chine.

Petunia shades in velvet, silk and crepe de chine are so alluring that it is small wonder that the petunia coslittle trouble when farrowing time tume has become a fad. Because of the cost of the materials in which A plentiful supply of roots will pre the peculiar purple and red tones are vent fever. The artichoke is richer most perfect, these get-ups are usually in food-elements than the potato and seen at afternoon receptions and at evening dances. One of the most successful models is a three-piece costume, consisting of a petunia redcolored silk skirt, a blouse, also of the to the table in hot weather, as well plied at the rate of from two to four silk, cut away at the shoulders and as prevent a stain from cold water or tons per acre. It is sometimes scat elbows to show a round-necked an over-filled vase or rose bowl. tered by hand from the back of a guimpe in petunia rose malines, and a wagon, sometimes by covering the bot three-quarter coat in petunia purple tom of the spreader with a thin lay. velvet, lined with satin matching the er of manure then filling the bed with rose of the malines. The purple velvet Lime is an indirect fertilizer, a soil crushed limestone. The spreader hat carries petunia red ostrich plumes stimulant, and an antidote for soil should then be set to distribute as and the gloves and shoes are in black acidity. It is necessary to the suc- thinly as possible, Limestone and rock suede. This choice of minor accescessful growth of clover, alfalta, beans, phosphate spreaders are made for this sories is a wise one, for were they in cow peas, or other leguminous crops special purpose and closely resemble white, gray or even in glace black, grain drills, although they are less they would giare at the dull petunia

Modistes Have Paid Especial Attention to Designs Suitable to Somewhat Trying Age.

Heretofore there has been a lack of properly fitting clothes for girls eleven to fifteen years of age. Girls of such ages are too young for misses' clothes and too old for children's sizes. There are now sizes to suit these ages. The waists and hips How any woman creature is able of these dresses are cut larger than to do without a full-sized mirror is for misses. The bodices are usually more than I can tell! This sliding of a simple style, many having the low up and down of a small mirror to get neck and three-quarter sleeve, or the

tery to me, writes Ethel Davis Seal in | Serviceable two-piece dresses have the New York Press. And yet I know the modified middy blouse, with a they do it! I know one woman who skirt of contrasting material. The sets her mirror on the floor to view flounce skirt is also well liked. For the hem of her skirt; on a chair to school wear serges, gabardines and arrange her girdle, and completes her black and white checks are used, as head dressing through the aid of a are also the smaller Scotch plaids. Coats for these misses are made

afford two or three large mirrors, if with odd yoke effects, ragian sleeves, kimono collars and belts placed at the low waist line. Some coats have the flare, which is so fashionable in wemen's coats, produced by the use of two flounces edging the coat, or by cutting the coat in two sections, the lower of which has considerable fullness. The materials for these coats include serges, gabardines, novelty worsteds and silks, smart checks, fancy mixtures, poplins, worsteds in

crepe effects and ratines. Collars and cuffs are of lace, batiste embroidery or crepe embroidered in white or colors. Fancy silk collars are used on some of the cloth coats Novelty buttons are a prominent trimming, being in matching or contrast ing colors. In addition to navy blue the popular colors are tango, sage green, copenhagen, rust and mahog-

DRESSY MODEL FOR CHILD

Moss Green Cheviot Probably the Best Material That Could Be Em-

ployed for This Costume.

On a child of ten or twelve this ittle suit would be pleasing made of moss green cheviot. It is cut in peasant style with two tucks laid on the shoulder and at the drop shoulder seams to which the sleeve is joined. Just between these two groups is insert-

of plaid silk run ning from shoulder to girdle which is of plain self-tone silk. A long, flat loops finish this at the back

are of the plain silk. Two-Piece Dress for Girl. The mother who takes pride in easily form the Reynote of a very dressing her children prettily can do charming room. This is to be found so by adopting the idea of the twoin the shops, and is priced at \$50. It piece dress. A little underslip that enamel. If it and the rest of the fur- can be made of lingerie, net or emniture were in gray enamel, the walls broidery. A child always looks most and woodwork might be in cream, the charming in a costume which includes wall tone being a few shades darker white, and no color stands washing rug, of course, would be very impor- times not practical. A little old-blue tant, and it would be worth while to overdress, blocked in equal, square hunt until one finds exactly the right scallops on the bottom and sleeves may be put over different little slips. allowing about eight inches of the white flounce to show from under the scallops of the dress at the bottom The sleeves correspond to the bottom to hang it on the wall. The floor of the dress. The little neck is cut deep to allow the white guimpe to show. A cord of blue silk holds the this way have we fitted the frame- dress in place at the neck and

ATTRACTIVE GOWN

ly in the front.



belt and sash of black satin trimmed tunic of black tulle.

Dull and inconspicuous accessorie invariably accompany the petunia evening costumes. These are usually in two or more shades in malines and are chiefly worn as dancing frocks by young girls. Occasionally, however, a young matron is seen in a trained gown of petunia-shaded malines or chiffon, brightened by a necklace or a THICK. SWOLLEN GLANDS dog collar in rubles, amethysts or eralds set in dull Dutch silver.

On Your Dining Table. A piece of wax paper placed under the centerpiece on a polished table will prevent the linen from adhering

Plaited Satin Hat. A new hat demonstrates the curious way in which satin is being arranged in full plaits, "halo" fashion. In one W.F.YOUNG. P. D. F., 310 Temple 31. Springfield, Mass instance it is trimmed with a yellow

paradise mount and an encircling ribbon of vellow to match. Accordion - plaited negligees are among the most satisfactory of any.

MAKES HARD WORK

HARDER A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dixxiness or urinary disorders are added disease takes a grip—before dropsy, grav-el or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thou women. Used and rec

mended the world over AN ILLINOIS CASE



DOAN'S RIDNEY FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.



ameness

Sloan's Liniment is a speedy, reliable remedy for lameness in horses and farm stock.

"I had a horse sprain his shoulder pulling, and he was so lame he co not carry foot at all. I got a bottle your Liminent and put it on four tin and in three days he showed no la ness at all, and made a thirty mile besides."—Walter B. Alersford, La S.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta, wi soon have passed. Canada offers a hearty well to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per ulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. S. NETHERY Canadian Government Agt.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold," At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up That's Why You're Tired-Out -- Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Brent Good

Roar, have Thick Wine

also any Bunch or Swelling. No bli hair gone, and horse kept at work centrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted

PISO'S REMEDY

